

Supplementary Table 1. Mixed effects models of the relation of childhood adversity and change in cognitive function excluding persons with cognitive impairment at baseline

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Not enough Food (African American)	(N=2552)	(N=2334)	(N=2076)
Time	-.063 (.003)*	-.064 (.003)*	-.061 (.003)*
Not enough food	-.002 (.047)	-.004 (.042)	.018 (.045)
Time x Not enough food	.016 (.008)[#]	.019 (.008)[#]	.018 (.009)[#]
Thinner than average (African American)	(N=2522)	(N=2314)	(N=2058)
Time	-.065 (.003)*	-.066 (.003)*	-.063 (.003)*
Thinner than average	.025 (.039)	-.016 (.034)	.005 (.037)
Time x Thinner than average	.022 (.006)[*]	.021 (.006)[#]	.023 (.007)[*]
Not enough Food (Whites)	(N=1593)	(N=1455)	(N=1543)
Time	-.071 (.003)*	-.067 (.003)*	-.068 (.003)*
Not enough food	-.182 (.062) ⁺	-.153 (.058) ⁺	-.156 (.063) [#]
Time x Not enough food	.007 (.016)	.008 (.016)	.019 (.016)
Thinner than average (Whites)	(N=1587)	(N=1451)	(N=1538)
Time	-.069 (.003)*	-.066 (.004)*	-.067 (.003)*
Thinner than average	-.045 (.035)	-.047 (.031)	-.039 (.035)
Time x Thinner than average	-.015 (.009)	-.016 (.009)	-.012 (.009)

p<.05; + p<.01; *p<.001. Model 1 excludes persons at the lowest 10th percentile of cognitive function at baseline; Model 2 excludes persons at the lowest 20th percentile of cognitive function at baseline; Model 3 excludes persons scoring below 24 on the MMSE at baseline. All models include age, sex, current height, adversity indicator, time, and their interactions with time.

Supplementary Table 2. Mixed effects models of the relation of childhood adversity and change in cognitive function adjusting for cardiovascular risk factors and diseases

	African American (N=2423)	White (N=1562)	African American (N=2395)	White (N=1555)
Time	-.058 (.003)*	-.072 (.003)*		
Not enough food	-.024 (.058)	-.212 (.092) [#]		
Time x Not enough food	.022 (.008)[#]	.010 (.017)		
Heart attack	-.003 (.040)	.002 (.045)		
Stroke	-.430 (.049)*	-.322 (.058)*		
Hypertension	.089 (.027) ⁺	.059 (.031)		
Diabetes	-.036 (.046)	-.012 (.078)		
Time			-.059 (.003)*	-.069 (.004)*
Thinner than average			.059 (.048)	-.014 (.053)
Time x Thinner than average			.021 (.007)⁺	-.018 (.010)
Heart attack			-.002 (.040)	.001 (.045)
Stroke			-.444 (.049)*	-.302 (.058)*
Hypertension			.096 (.027) [*]	.067 (.031) [#]
Diabetes			-.049 (.045)	-.003 (.079)

p<.05; + p<.01; *p<.001. All models include age, sex, current height, adversity indicator, time, their interactions with time, and self-reported cardiovascular factors.

Supplementary Table 3. Mixed effects models of the relation of childhood adversity and change in cognitive function using a more conservative cut-point for adversity

	African American (N=2690)	White (N=1692)	African American (N=2656)	White (N=1684)
Time	-.060 (.003)*	-.072 (.003)*		
Not enough food	-.044 (.048)	-.083 (.067)		
Time x Not enough food	.018 (.007)[#]	.004 (.012)		
Time			-.062 (.003)*	-.072 (.004)*
Thinner than average			.098 (.028)*	.054 (.030)
Time x Thinner than average			.009 (.004)[#]	.001 (.006)

p<.05; + p<.01; *p<.001. All models include age, sex, current height, adversity indicator, time, and their interactions with time. The revised cut-point for ‘going without food’ included persons who reported always, often, sometimes, and rarely. The revised cut-point for ‘thinner than average’ included persons who reported being much thinner than average and somewhat thinner than average.